THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. III., No. 113. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1852. PRICE, DRS. 15 ℔ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed *Assignees* of the Estate of the late Firms of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co., of *Shanghae* and *Canton*, hereby give notice to all parties indebted to said Estate, to make payment, and to all parties having claims thereon, to present the same (duly proven or certified,) for adjustment, without delay. The undersigned are alone authorized to complete the settlement of any outstanding business of the late Firms

E. CUNNINGHAM, *U. S. Actg. Vice-Consul,*
A. G. DALLAS,
A. BOWMAN,
} *Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.*

Shanghae, 24th August, 1852.

FOR SALE.

ON the *23d day of November next*, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, the LANDED PROPERTY in Shanghae, belonging to the Estate of the late Firm of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co. The same consists of Two small Dwelling Houses, Three large Godowns, and sundry Sheds, Out-houses, &c., &c., situated upon the Lots numbered 5 & 31. This Property has the advantage of a fine water frontage,—is in a central location, and is in all respects very favorably situated for carrying on an extensive business.

ALSO,

The BUNGALOW and LAND adjoining, situated upon the North side of the Souchau Creek, directly opposite the new buildings of the English Consulate. This lot has also the advantage of an extensive water frontage.

The above will be sold to close the Estate.

E. CUNNINGHAM, *U. S. Actg. Vice-Consul,*
A. G. DALLAS,
A. BOWMAN,
} *Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.*

Shanghae, 27th August, 1852.

NOTICE.

ALL parties having claims against the Estate of WELLINGTON EMERY AYER, *Insolvent*, are requested to forward them to the undersigned for adjustment, and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

P. LOUREIRO, JR., *Assistant U. S. Consulate,* } *Assignee.*

United States Consulate,
Shanghae, 13th August, 1852.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A. 1. Ship *CHANNING*, Captain JOHNSON, will have early dispatch. For freight apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 3rd September, 1852.

FOR AMOY AND SINGAPORE.

THE A. 1. Barque *CLARISSA*, Captain RITCHIE, will have early dispatch for the above Ports. For freight or passage apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 3rd September, 1852.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

ABOUT 2,000 Tons of Shipping to proceed to INDIA and load thence to GREAT BRITAIN. For particulars apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 16th July, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. EZEKIEL SHELLIM and SOLOMON DAVID, are admitted Partners in our Firm at Shanghai from this date.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Canton, 6th September, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER MATHESON in our Establishment ceased on *the 30th ultimo*, and Mr. ROBERT JARDINE and Mr. ALEXANDER PERCEVAL are this day admitted Partners.

Our Firm now consists of DAVID JARDINE, JOSEPH JARDINE, ALEXANDER GRANT DALLAS, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MACLEAN, ROBERT JARDINE, and ALEXANDER PERCEVAL.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

China, 1st July, 1852.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned do hereby give notice that the Interest and Responsibility of Mr. STEPHEN PONDER in our Firm, ceased on the 31st August, 1851,—and that the present Members of our Firm are WILLIAM DALLAS, GEO. COLES, and FREDERICK BOOKER.

DALLAS & Co.

Canton, 12th April, 1852.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDINO, *Hongkong,*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk.	*Harbour Risk.*
	Drs.	Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,........	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,......	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅝, and for 3 Months ⅜, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, [illegible] June, 1849.

INSURANCES.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

FOR SALE.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE,

NOW READY and on sale at the *Dispensary* of *Drs. HALL & MURRAY.*—

SODA-WATER, 75 cents per Dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 dollar " "

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of one dollar per dozen, unless returned within one month.

Shanghai, June 25th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned SODA-WATER and LEMONADE.

SODA-WATER, 75 Cents per dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 Dollar Do.

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of 1 dollar per dozen—if not returned within one month.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price Drs. 150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle, Light Gold SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.

Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

JUST RECEIVED

EX *STRABO* and *JOHN BUNYAN*, and now on Sale at the undersigned,—

Per "STRABO:"

IRON RIM LOCKS.
MORTICE Do. with Mineral handles.
DOOR SPRINGS.
HAND SAWS, assorted sizes.
CURRY COMBS and BRUSHES.
SPRING BALANCES, from ¼ of a pound to [40 lbs.
LETTER PRESSES.
IRON SCREWS, assorted sizes.
Fresh OYSTERS, CLAMS, and LOBSTERS.
PRESERVED FRUITS.
LOAF SUGAR.
Kennedy's COLD WATER BISCUITS.
FIGS in Drums.
BLANK BOOKS OF EXCHANGE.
30-hour Mantle TIME-PIECES.
FRENCH LOUNGES in Crimson Plush and Horse-hair Cloth.
Patent ROCKING CHAIRS in Do. and Do.
Do. CASTOR Do. in Do. and Do.
Do. NURSE Do. in Do. and Do.
Tête a Tête COUCHES in Do. and Do.
SCOLLOP Do. in Hair-cloth.

Per "JOHN BUNYAN:"

OILMAN'S STORES of all kinds from *Crosse & Blackwell's.*
SILK UMBRELLAS with Ivory-handles.
Ivory NAIL and TOOTH BRUSHES.
Camphor and Chalk TOOTH POWDER.
Badger-hair SHAVING BRUSHES.
Rowland's GENUINE MACCASSAR OIL.
SPONGES, assorted sizes.
ADMIRALTY CHARTS of the EAST COAST OF CHINA.

H. FOGG & Co.'s

Shanghae, 14th August, 1852.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

FOR SALE.

ON SALE EX *COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD.*

BASS' BEER in Hhds.,
BASS' BEER bottled in Pints, by
RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghai, September 1st, 1852.

JUST PUBLISHED.

CHINESE CONVERSATIONS, designed to assist beginners in the study of the Chinese language. Price Two Dollars,—apply at the office of this paper, and at the printing office belonging to the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Shanghae, August 27th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A few Cases (each one dozen) of JACQUESSON'S FLEUR DE SILLERY CHAMPAGNE.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 30th March, 1852.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A Lot of CEDAR-WOOD, expressly ordered for House and Furniture work;

ALSO,

50,000 feet Singapore HARD-WOOD of the best quality.

R. MEREDITH.

Shanghae, 13th July, 1852.

HOUSES.

FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET ON LEASE.

THE HOUSES and GROUNDS presently occupied by RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Esq., and the Rev. JOHN HOBSON. For particulars apply to

CAPTAIN WADE.

Shanghai, 22nd September, 1852.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. MCCLATCHIE. For particulars apply to

J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Shanghai, 12th May, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE MASTER and CONSIGNEES of the British Barque *JOHN KNOX*, of Aberdeen, will not be answerable for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of the said vessel.

Shanghae, 24th September, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN or CONSIGNEES of the American Ship *ASTORIA*, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of said vessel.

Shanghai, July 30th, 1852.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D.
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D.
} *Medical Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

SHANGHAE.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to announce to Shipmasters, and the Public generally, that the above House is now open for the reception of Visitors. The Sleeping Rooms are large and airy, and every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of Boarders.

Attached to the Premises are Superior Billiard Tables, and a Bowling Saloon.

TERMS MODERATE.

The House is situated on the site of the late VICTORIA HOTEL, in the Street leading from the second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.

Shanghae, 3rd July, 1852.

NOTICE.

B. F. WHITAKER,

BEGS to announce that he has commenced business as a SAIL MAKER on board the Hulk *WILLIAM THE IVth.* Any order for making New or Repairing Sails, will be promptly attended to, and executed on the most reasonable terms.

Hulk *William the IVth*,
Shanghae, 27th August, 1852.

COOPER & BOAT-BUILDER.

PETER GOUGON, *Cooper*, and J. LESEPT, *Carpenter*, have this day associated themselves to carry on the COOPER and BOAT-BUILDING BUSINESS, their Establishment is within Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s premises, and any order that may be intrusted to them they will do their utmost to render themselves worthy of the Public Patronage.

PETER GOUGON,—*Cooper.*
J. LESEPT,—*Carpenter.*

Shanghai, July 15th, 1852.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the undersigned have now opened their celebrated Establishment at Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co.'s, where they are prepared with an Elegant Selected Stock of different Sizes, Fine Gilt Cases and Plates entirely adapted for these Climates, consisting of Japan, inlaid, Single and Double Gilt, Embryo, Jenny Lind, Love Tokens, Souvenirs &c., to take Portraits, Miniatures, Groups Copies, Views, &c., in such Fine and Artist like manner hitherto unequalled. Parties wishing their Daguerreotypes taken for the purpose of having them copied in Chinese Oil Paints will find this an eligible opportunity, as our instruments are of that class to give the finest and sharpest impression of human features such as Chinese cannot imitate but from a copy.

Ladies and Gentlemen, are kindly solicited to call and examine specimens at their earliest convenience as our stay here will be for only one fortnight.

C. DUBEN,
L. SAURMAN,
} *Daguerreotypists.*

Shanghai, 24th September, 1852.

R. MEREDITH,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breahouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs,
Bad Breasts,
Burns,
Bunions,
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies,
Coco-bay,
Chiego-foot,
Chilblains,
Chapped hands,
Corns (Soft),
Cancers,
Contracted and Stiff Joints,
Elephantiasis,
Fistulas,
Gout,
Glandular Swellings,
Lumbago,
Piles,
Rheumatism,
Scalds,
Sore Nipples,
Sore-throats,
Skin-diseases,
Scurvy,
Sore-heads,
Tumours,
Ulcers,
Wounds,
Yaws,

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 6d., 3s. and 6s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, September 25, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

BIRTH.—At Commercial House, Shanghae, on the 16th inst., Mrs. C. M. Donaldson, of a Son.

LATEST DATES.

England,	July 24.	Manila,	July 26.
Madras,	Aug. 7.	Sydney,	July 3.
Bombay,	Aug. 16.	New Zealand,	June 25.
Calcutta,	Aug. 18.	Amoy,	Aug. 19.
Colombo,	Aug. 21.	Hongkong,	Sept. 8.
Galle,	Aug. 21.	Ningpo,	Sept. 21.
Penang,	Aug. 26.	New York,	July 7.
Singapore,	Aug. 28.	Boston,	July 7.
Batavia,	Aug. 21.	San Francisco,	July 23.

Passengers—per *Lady Mary Wood*, to Hongkong, 18th September—

Messrs. R. J. Gilman, J. D. Gibb, F. A. King, F. Westray, C. D. Mugford, J. H. Everett, C. R. Moulton, C. A. Koch, C. H. Head, H. Husband, Sin Long, and Sin Long, Junr., E. P. da Silva, J. P. Roza, Southong, Sik Hing, and A Hung.

We beg to call attention to the announcement of a Public Meeting to be held to-day in the Billiard Room at 3 P.M., as intimated also, by Circular during the week.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The Committee of the Library has been requested to summon a Meeting of the Foreign Residents, to take into consideration the expediency of erecting a Building to comprise an Exchange, Library, and Rooms for Public Purposes and Amusements.

The Meeting will be held on *Saturday, Sept. 25*, in the Billiard Room. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely.

Shanghae, September 22d, 1852.

In our columns of to-day will be found a rejoinder by Mr. Spreckley to Mr. Cunningham's letter to him. As we think the subject cannot be better discussed *at present*, than by the parties themselves, we shall continue to give simply the public statements of the parties concerned as they appear.

A very extraordinary case of seizure of a merchant vessel, a Chinaman, under pretence of her being a pirate took place not long since at Ningpo, the particulars as given to us will be found in another part of our paper. We understand from subsequent intelligence, that the Canton fast boat has been released and the cargo restored;—whether any compensation has been made by the Portuguese Authorities at Ningpo for the unjust detention we are not aware. It is just possible that the Lorcha master may have been deceived by the war-like appearance of the boat, but at any rate, some searching inquiry should have been instituted before adopting what turns out to be a very unwarrantable stretch of power. We understand the affair has been reported below, and we shall anxiously look for some further solution of the proceedings in a higher quarter.

Private Intelligence from Washington leads us to infer, that measures will be introduced next Session of Congress to establish a line of Steam Communication between San Francisco and Shanghai. We believe, however, that it is likely to meet with strenuous opposition and if, it succeed, it will be after a powerful struggle. We notice that the Panama railroad is expected to be open throughout in the course of August 1853.

We have given elsewhere an extract from the *London Times* of 24th July, which shows that Mr. Webster was then the favorite Whig Candidate for the Presidency with the Southern Whigs, who thereby declare their secession from the Whig Convention of Baltimore.

Letters from Dr. Macgowan speak of the reappearance of the cholera in Ningpo, which in a large number of cases has proved fatal in four hours, and even within a shorter period after the first attack.

We have little hesitation in asserting that in no other Port in the world have so many magnificent vessels been assembled together at one time as at Shanghae during the present season. It would be invidious to distinguish one more than another, for the Ship-owners of England and the United States appear to have sent the pick of the vessels of both Countries, as if to show what each Nation can do in the way of Ship-building. It was while looking at these fine specimens of Naval architecture and marking the progress made to obtain the desideratum of fast sailing, that a question naturally suggested itself whether this march of improvement extends through all branches of the Mercantile Marine and we were reluctantly compelled to say—no!—myths and traditions exist of the wonderful performance of the little Banshee and others that steamed under water from Kingstown Harbour to Holyhead, at the rate of some twenty miles in the hour, and truly, considering the easy going qualities of the bulk of our Steamers, Naval or Mercantile, such extraordinary proceedings of any of the family of Boilers must have produced a sensation; but for our own part we are exceedingly doubtful on the point; such a rate of speed might under peculiar circumstances be obtained, but its continuance or certainty is utterly impossible so long as the science of Machinery, and the application and management of the moving power yclept Steam, remain at their present dead lock. We therefore feel warranted in saying—no—Science in the application of Steam has not advanced in equal ratio with that of Ship-building, and never will under the present state of things. It was but a few months back that we were in the Engine Room of a Steamer and looked, as all must look, with pleasure at the concentrated mass of bright Machinery; we beheld the Cylinders, the Piston Rods and the gear of the Engine brought into play by their action, and we gazed on the Steam pipe, which like a Boa Constrictor crept from its lair the black Boilers, carefully clothed up in divers places to keep it warm, and then we remembered that in the days of our Youth, not a few years to look back upon, we had seen precisely the same thing; action the same, application of power the same, and save in some slight, but we grant to a certain extent important changes, construction of Machinery the same, the same waste of elasticity of Steam by its peregrination down the long Steam pipe, the same loss of power by friction from the complexity of the gear, and we said to ourselves;—these men called Machinists, are the Frankensteins of Science, they create a living and a moving power and then do their best to destroy it. But perhaps it is not quite their fault; where the inducement is dormant, so also is generally the power of improvement, and when we see some of our rich and powerful Steam companies still jogging their vessels on at their ten knots an hour, and caring but little about speed and a great deal about contracts, building, mail, and otherwise,—what wonder is it that Engines working on the Mantalini mangle system of one perpetual grind, are thought good enough to drive through the water the contract vessels at the contract rate of speed, and if they do this, it is safe to let well alone? Such indeed is the history of the past as far as the Mercantile Marine is concerned; respecting the service distinguished by the letters R.N., we know nothing and what's more, hear nothing to induce us to believe they are more in advance in the science of steam than their neighbors. There is a vast deal of talk among them about vacuums, atmospheric pressure, elastic force and such jargon ad libitum, all which is very well in its way, as means of reducing a moving power into a matter of calculation, and of course simple people suppose, that having such means of calculating the mechanical force or effect of a cubic foot of water vapourized under a given pressure, no difficulty exists in making it effective for the general production of motion; but in truth here the difficulty does exist, and we cannot congratulate either services on their successful elucidation of that knotty point. But there are hopes—not in the Admiralty, for if they put the Screw on in some places, such as turning line of battle-ships into Bath Chairs to wheel old gouty Commodores to glory, they wont take it off in others, and by well timed liberality in promotion or rewards, create a competition in invention productive of the highest results—no—the hopes we refer to, spring from private enterprize unaided by Government grants or Admiralty patronage. We would refer our readers to the report read at a general meeting of the Shareholders of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, held at the London Tavern in July last,* which after setting forth the plans that had been under deliberation for obtaining improved communication between England and her possessions in the East; moots the startling proposition that Steam vessels of the great power which modern science render attainable, might be despatched by way of the Cape, so as to accomplish the distance between England and Calcutta in the same or in less time, than the present transit by Southampton, and the Desert, and with great increase of comfort and economy to the Passengers. For this purpose it would only be necessary that vessels should be employed possessing the speed of 15 or 16 knots an hour. It appeared that 15 knots an hour would accomplish the distance to Calcutta in 32 days, 16 knots in 30 days, and 17 knots in 28 days. Vessels of this class could therefore be prudently calculated on to perform the entire distance in 30 to 32 days, provided only, they were not obliged to stop and coal by the way. To meet this difficulty it was proposed to increase the size of the vessels, and Mr. Brunel and other eminent Engineers and ship-builders satisfied the directors of the practicability of building and running such vessels with advantage. Our business at present being only with the floating property of the company, we must refer one readers to the Report of it for details in full. At last then we begin to see our way, at last the dawn of a new state of things is breaking; and although it would have pleased us better to have seen the prospects of success in this spirited undertaking based on improvements, lessening the consumption of coal rather than its cost price, still we feel satisfied that the result we desire will come all in good time. The distance to and from Port to Port is unsurpassed in the history of Steam Navigation, and the necessity of husbanding resources and making a little go a great way, will tax the ingenuity of the first Engineers of the day, to increase the elasticity of the steam generated, after it has passed from the Boilers, by the application of heat, simplify the economy of the machinery, and thus lessen the friction which at present consumes so much of the motive power of an Engine; and even perhaps obtain that hitherto unattainable motion as a first power, the rotatory or circular instead of the direct action. To those whose business takes them to the East or to the West, the advantages promised are immense,—no shifting of vessels and all the thousand and one worries and annoyances which attend the traveller by the present route through Egypt, less expence by at least half the present cost, and time of transit the same as taken by the P. & O. Company's vessels! When the Directors' Report hints too about accommodation hitherto unattainable, we imagine some of our readers will ejaculate, the P. & O. Company had better look out. In a mercantile point of view also, the benefits conferred and devised by the E. S. N. Company will be signal and great. A considerable quantity of Silk is sent from this Port overland, and more would go if its transit was certain, which as things are at present, is not so; moreover the cost of conveyance is very great. We have no doubt the tonnage for measurement Goods will be fixed at a very available rate by the new Company, and if so, they may promise to themselves goods traffic to a most remunerative extent. Thus have we endeavoured to point out to our readers the advantages the E. S. N. Company promise to confer, generally; and if, as there is every probability, success attends their endeavours, and their bold and comprehensive scheme of Ocean navigation leads the way to improvement, we shall have no further occasion to compare as we lately did, the noble fleet of sailing vessels in our harbor with those venerable grinding machines which we moderns call Steamers.

Since the news by the June Mail has reached us, the old Parliament has dissolved into the past and a new one is already elected. The prorogation to the 20th August has no doubt been extended to a much later date, and in all probability will not be assembled until the first week in February 1853, when a valiant struggle will doubtless ensue between the Derbyites and the Liberals; we quote the Queen's Speech at the late dissolution of the old Parliament:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen:—I am induced, by considerations of public policy, to release you at an earlier period than usual from your legislative duties.

"The zeal and diligence, however, with which you have applied yourself to your parliamentary labours have enabled me, in this comparatively short session, to give my assent to many measures of high importance, and, I trust, of great and permanent advantage.

"I receive from all Foreign Powers assurances that they are animated by the most friendly dispositions towards this country; and I entertain a confident hope that the amicable relations happily subsisting between the principal European States may be so firmly established as, under Divine Providence, to secure to the world a long continuance of the blessings of peace. To this great end my attention will be unremittingly directed.

"I rejoice that the final settlement of the affairs of Holstein and Schleswig, by the general concurrence of the powers chiefly interested, has removed one cause of recent difference and of future anxiety.

"The amicable termination of the discussions which have taken place between the Sublime Porte and the Pasha of Egypt affords a guarantee for the tranquillity of the East and an encouragement to the extension of commercial enterprise.

"The refusal, on the part of the King of Ava, of redress justly demanded for insults and injuries offered to my subjects at Rangoon, has necessarily led to an interruption of friendly relations with that Sovereign. The promptitude and vigour with which the Governor-General of India has taken the measures thus rendered unavoidable have merited my entire approbation; and I am confident that you will participate in the satisfaction with which I have observed the conduct of all the naval and military forces, European and Indian, by whose valour and discipline the important captures of Rangoon and Martaban have been accomplished, and in the hope which I entertain that these signal successes may lead to an early and honourable peace.

"Treaties have been concluded by my naval commanders with the King of Dahomey and all the African chiefs whose rule extends along the Bight of Benin for the total abolition of the slave trade, which is at present wholly suppressed upon that coast.

"I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to the measure which you have wisely adopted for the better organisation of the militia—a constitutional force, which, being limited to purposes of internal defence, can afford no just ground of jealousy to neighbouring powers, but which, in the event of any sudden and unforeseen disturbance of my foreign relations, would at all times contribute essentially to the protection and security of my dominions.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the exigencies of the public service. The expenditure which you have authorised shall be applied with a due regard to economy and efficiency.

"The recent discoveries of extensive gold fields have produced, in the Australian colonies, a temporary disturbance of society, requiring prompt attention. I have taken such steps as appeared to me most urgently necessary for the mitigation of this serious evil. I shall continue anxiously to watch the important results which must follow from these discoveries. I have willingly concurred with you in an act which, by rendering available to the service of those colonies the portion arising within them of the hereditary revenue placed at the disposal of the Parliament on my accession to the throne, may enable them to meet their necessarily increased expenditure.

"My Lords and Gentlemen:—I have gladly assented to the important bills which you have passed for effecting reforms, long and anxiously desired, in the practice and proceedings of the superior courts of law and equity, and generally for improving the administration of justice. Every measure which simplifies the forms, and diminishes the delay and expense of legal proceedings, without introducing uncertainty of decision, impairing the authority of the courts, or lowering the high standard of the judicial bench, is a valuable boon conferred upon the community at large.

"I hope that the measures which you have adopted for promoting extramural interment of the dead and for improving the supply of water, may be found effectual for the remedy of evils, the existence of which has long been a reproach to this great metropolis, and may conduce to the health and comfort of its inhabitants.

"The extension of popular rights and legislative powers to my subjects resident in the colonies is always to me an object of deep interest; and I trust that the representative institutions which, in concert with you, I have sanctioned for New Zealand, may promote the welfare and contentment of the population of that distant but most interesting colony, and confirm their loyalty and attachment to my crown.

"It is my intention, without delay, to dissolve this present Parliament, and it is my earnest prayer that in the exercise of the high functions which, according to our free constitution, will devolve upon the several constituencies, they may be directed by an all-wise Providence to the selection of representatives whose wisdom and patriotism may aid me in my unceasing endeavours to sustain the honour and dignity of my crown, to uphold the Protestant institutions of the country and the civil and religious liberty which is their natural result, to extend and improve the national education, to develop and encourage industry, art, and science; and to elevate the moral and social condition, and thereby promote the welfare and happiness of my people."

The Lord Chancellor, kneeling at the foot of the throne, received back the copy of the Speech, and then, by her Majesty's command, prorogued Parliament in the following terms:—"It is her Majesty's royal will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued till Friday, the 20th day of August, and this Parliament is hereby prorogued till Friday, the 20th day of August."

Her Majesty bowed and rose, the house rose also, the Commons made their bow, and retired from the bar. The royal procession left the house in the same order as it had entered, amid the blast of trumpets and the reverberation of cannon. The brilliant crowd then poured out through doors and passages into the daylight; and thus the Parliament of 1852 was brought to a close, and lives now but in its acts.—*Observer*, July 5.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—I perceive by your paper of Saturday last that a letter has been addressed to me by Mr. Cunningham; the account he gives of the circumstances relating to the disputed Yik-heang chop chiefly differs from that already public in stating—

1. That the tea was seized by Coolies of Lengu's, and that it was to prevent its being removed by them that the expedition was dispatched by the U. S. Acting Vice-Consul which took possession of the disputed tea, and placed it in the Godowns of Messrs. Russell & Co.
2. That Messrs. Russell & Co. did not wait for the tea to be shipped before stating their readiness to submit the matter to arbitration; it is however subsequently admitted that the tea was *in process of shipment*.
3. That my statement of the chop having been settled at a higher figure by Messrs. Russell & Co. than by me was incorrect; as however they paid Taels 22.9 and the price in my contract book is Taels 22.7 I cannot admit of the correction.

The question is asked "why if arbitration could "no longer afford justice, have I tacitly accept-"ed it?" It must indeed have been very *tacitly*, since I am myself unaware of it.

Some information is volunteered at the end of the letter, which may be interesting to American Citizens, but I do not perceive its relation to myself.

The following facts appear to be admitted:—

1. That a chop of tea was settled by two parties at nearly the same time.
2. That the first purchaser applies to have the disputed tea detained by the Chinese Authorities until it is ascertained to whom it justly belongs.
3. That the second purchaser acting judicially, decides in his own favor, gets possession of the tea, and ships it forthwith, the sole justification for this course being that the Teaman had signed the second contract, and the Broker alone the first, it being asserted that "it was customary in "all well conducted English and American "firms" to obtain the Teaman's signature.

This bold assertion is now virtually withdrawn; it is maintained only as correct in *principle*; a custom which is not a custom but a principle is something past my comprehension.

The proceedings connected with this chop of tea suggest two considerations to the mercantile community.—

1. How far it is desirable that the Office of U. S. Consul should be administered by any one engaged in business himself; while this is a point which concerns all who have transactions with the U. S. it more especially interests American Citizens, as being the parties who may suffer more frequent inconvenience from existing arrangements.
2. What is to be the practice of the port in settling Teas? hitherto it has been the almost universal custom to take the signature of the Broker alone; there are several objections to the Teaman's being required, but if the Teaman who has not affixed his signature is to have the privilege of selling at a higher price than has been obtained by his Broker, and the second contract which he signs is to have a validity which the first, signed merely by the Broker, shall not have, there is no doubt Teamen will avail themselves of this facility, and we shall hear of more chops being sold twice over.

—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

G. S. SPRECKLEY.

Shanghae, 23rd September, 1852.

Ningpo.—A short time since an armed Canton fast boat came into the harbour of Chusan, and was boarded by men from a lorcha lying there. The Portuguese demanded her papers, and on seeing them pronounced them false and took possession of the vessel, killing eight men and bringing the rest prisoners to their Consul at Ningpo. The Chinese Authorities on investigating the case, asserted that the fast boat was not a pirate as alleged, but an honest trader, having taken in a cargo of Sugar at Hainan for Shanghai, and being armed so, as to be independent of the protection of lorchas. On the other hand the Portuguese Consul held on to what he pronounced a lawful prize; reserving, it is said, the vessel to himself, and dividing the cargo among those who captured her. The total value of the vessel and cargo is estimated at ten thousand dollars. The Taoutai not only claims the restoration of this property, but compensation for those killed and wounded. Four lorchas have been despatched in quest of a couple of lorchas the crews of which had mutinied and gone to sea; one from Chinhai and the other from the Min.

JOTTINGS ON THE SCIENCE OF THE CHINESE.

ARITHMETIC.

(Continued from No. 112.)

V.—商功 *Shang-kung.* Solid Mensuration. This section treats principally of the calculation of public works, such as building walls and fortifications, raising turrets and mounds, excavating pits and fosses, the rules being applied to ascertain the cubic measurement of all rectilineal bodies where the surfaces are not at right angles to each other, or where a mean is required between two dimensions, such as the prism, the pyramid, the cone, and their respective frustra, &c., &c.; but the application is not confined merely to substances, or even spaces, for several problems are given on the comparative speed of different kinds of travelling, on foot, on horseback, and by boat; also the comparative qualities of labour &c.; all worked out on the same fundamental principle.

VI.—均輸 *Keun-shoo.* Alligation. The main object of this section seems to be the levying of an average impost, according to the amount of land, the number of the population, the distance, and the portability of the tribute; it is also applied to the mixture of various articles differing in price, so as attain a given standard; and to find the respective numbers of several kinds in a given assemblage. The following is one of the examples of the last-mentioned division:—Suppose there are a number of rabbits and pheasants confined in a cage, in all 35 heads and 94 feet: required, the number of each? Ans. 23 pheasants, 12 rabbits.

VII.—盈朒 *Yin-nuh.* Surplus and deficiency. This consists of a kind of proportion, where the required sum is obtained through the relative ratios of the remainder or deficiency of two series; the questions take the following form:—A number of men bought a number of articles, neither of which are known; it is only known that if each man paid 8 cash, there would be a surplus of 3 cash; and if each man paid 7 cash, there would be a deficiency of 4 cash: required, the respective numbers? Ans. 7 men, 53 articles.

VIII.—方程 *Fang-ching.* Equations. This section is remarkable as containing an exposition of the use of the terms 正 *ching* "plus" and 負 *foo* "minus." In a series of 18 problems, it gives the method of ascertaining the value of unknown quantities, from certain conditions of combination, depending on the number of terms in the equation. The following is one of the simplest examples: If 5 oxen and 2 sheep cost 10 taels of gold, and 2 oxen and 8 sheep cost 8 taels; what are the prices of the oxen and sheep respectively? Ans. Each ox, 1 tael and 13 twenty-first parts; each sheep, 20 twenty-first parts of a tael.

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* We purpose giving it in our next issue.

IX.—句股 *Keu-koo.*[*] Trigonometry; this section is illustrated by 24 problems, some of which are curious in themselves, and a selection is here given, preceded by the corresponding rules, from which, the character of the whole may be judged. Nothing is attempted beyond the right-angled triangle, the capabilities of which however, are tolerably well exhausted. In the following examples, let *a* represent the base, *b* the altitude, and *c* the hypothenuse.[†]—1. Given, the difference of altitude and hypothenuse, and the base; to find the hypothenuse.

$$(a^2-\overline{c-b}^2)\div 2\overline{c-b} \text{ Ex.}$$

There is a pool 10 feet square, with a reed growing in the centre, which rises a foot above the surface; when drawn towards the shore, it reaches exactly to the brink of the pool; what is the depth of water? Ans. 12 feet.—2. Another method.

$$(a^2+\overline{c-b}^2)\div 2\overline{c-b} \text{ Ex.}$$

On opening a two leaved door, when the inner edge of the leaves are a foot from the door frame, there is an opening of 2 inches between the leaves; what is the width of the door? Ans. Each leaf, $50\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

3. Another method.

$$a^2\div\overline{c-b}+c-b \text{ Ex.}$$

A chain suspended from an upright post has a length of 2 feet lying on the ground, and on being drawn out to its full extent, so as just to touch the ground, the end is found to be 8 feet from the post; what is the length of the chain? Ans. 17 feet.

4. Another method.

$$\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2\div\frac{c-b}{2}+\frac{c-b}{2}=c \text{ Ex.}$$

There is a circular beam of wood in a wall, the dimensions of which are not known, but on inserting a saw, it is found that when it has entered an inch in depth, the saw-cut is a foot in length; what is the diameter of the piece of wood? Ans. 2 feet 6 inches. 5. Given, the sum of the altitude and hypothenuse, and the base, to find the altitude.

$$\frac{b+c-\overline{a^2\div b+c}}{2} \text{ Ex.}$$

There is a bamboo 10 feet high, the upper end of which being broken down, on reaching the ground, the tip is just 3 feet from the stem; what is the height to the break? Ans. feet 4 and 11 twentieths. This problem is said to be contained also in the Indian mathematical work Brahmegupta, (see *Journal Asiatique, Mars,* 1839.) 6. Given, the base and altitude, to find the sum and difference of these and the hopothenuse.

$$2ab\div\overline{c+a+b} \text{ Ex.}$$

What is the diameter of the largest circle that can be inscribed within a right-angled triangle, the two short sides of which are respectively 8 and 15. Ans. 6.

Such is a very superficial outline of this venerable memento of a bygone age. A curious characteristic deserving of notice, is the fact that every section and subdivision commences with a stanza of rhyme, embodying in a general way the rule in question; the meaning is not always very apparent on the surface, but the quaintness of the phraseology is calculated to fix them on the memory; and on a minute inspection, it will be seen that they contain in a concise form, the leading ideas which they are intended to convey, very accurately expressed.

(To be continued.)

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[*] It is not pretended that the names here given are a translation of the Chinese characters; they have been adopted from an analysis of the several rules, and although these do not exactly correspond with the rules of same name in western treatises, yet as there is generally a near approximation, it has been thought more convenient to use them, than to transfer the sounds of the characters, or to give a literal translation; as for example these would read:—1. Squaring fields. 2. Rice and money. 3. Declining divisions. 4. Paucity and Breadth, &c.

[†] Algebraic symbols are used here for the sake of brevity; it is not meant to imply that these are in the original.

We give a further extract from the *Friend of India* in regard to the policy it seems probable will be carried out towards Burmah in the ensuing campaign, which we suppose will now very shortly be commenced. The allusions to the capture of Rangoon and Martaban, in our beloved Queen's Speech, are very encouraging on this subject.—

Burmah.—The Governor General returned from Rangoon on the *Feroze*, on Friday last, true to the day he had fixed on leaving Calcutta. He remained at Rangoon three days inspecting the arrangements which had been made, more especially for the accommodation of the troops, examining the position and prospect of affairs, and consulting with the Military and Naval Commanders regarding our ulterior operations. We are happy to find that he met the Missionaries at Rangoon during his stay; and we feel certain that from the constant and unreserved intercourse which they maintain with the natives of the country, of all classes, they were able to furnish more accurate and valuable information regarding the feelings, hopes, and wishes of the people than any other body of men. • • • • •

Every one is anxiously enquiring the result of the Governor General's visit to Rangoon, which, according to general expectation was intended merely to decide the question of the immediate advance to Prome of a large detachment of our troops, but no one is apparently able to divine the secret. To us it appears a matter of small consequence whether Prome be occupied a month sooner or a month later, provided the army which is destined for the Capital be sent up to that city with all its requirements, *on the steamers*, during the rainy season, and we cannot doubt that every possible effort will be made to accomplish this object, and thereby to spare our troops the fatigue and embarrassments of a long land journey. We shall thus be able to avail ourselves to their fullest extent of all the advantages resulting from our steamers, and shorten the distance to the capital, as well as the duration of the campaign in no ordinary degree.

It has been stated in the papers that the question of annexation must await the decision of the Indian authorities at home, and that they are at issue with Lord Dalhousie on the subject. How far this may be the case it is not for us to say. It is well known to all the readers of English newspapers that both the Ministry and the Press have expressed their strong disapprobation of any territorial increase on this occasion. But this is the same course which they have invariably pursued from the days of Hastings to the present time, deprecating and reprobating every addition to our Indian territory. It is not without its advantage that they should give us such repeated admonitions of the vanity of human wishes. It is instructive that they should on every occasion manifest the strongest abhorrence of all territorial augmentation, as province after province and kingdom after kingdom has been incorporated with the British dominion, because it serves the more emphatically to mark that there is a Power which mocks at human wisdom and foresight, by which we have been led, step by step, willingly or unwillingly, towards the pinnacle of empire. On the other hand, it is impossible for any one in India, and least of all for the Governor General, to be insensible to the importance and the necessity of annexing, at the least, the whole province of Pegu, from the foot of the Aeng pass, to a direct point on the western limit of the Burmese territories. Independently of the vast importance of avoiding a third Burmese war, which, however, would be inevitable, if we left that haughty and exasperated Court in full possession of its resources, the whole population of that country,—a thing unprecedented in Asia,—have thrown themselves upon our protection, and virtually annexed themselves to our dominion, and there could be no inconsistency or folly greater than that of abandoning them to the tender mercies of their task masters, and leaving them to seek relief from the most galling oppression under which any nation has ever groaned, through the power of America or France. In these circumstances, annexation becomes a virtue of necessity, and the British Government is bound to give the Talens and Karens, now flocking and clinging to its standard the benefits of British institutions, for which they are so eager. It is therefore easy to suppose that Lord Dalhousie's observations and convictions may have led him to combat the repugnance of the Court and the Board at home on the question of annexation, and it is the general expectation that the reply of the Home Authorities may be expected next month. It must be manifest that after so great a political question as that of a large addition to the empire, from one of the Indo-Chinese kingdoms has been, as it must necessarily have been, brought before the public authorities at home, it would be out of the question to take any step in advance, in the teeth of their opposition. But they will doubtless have the good sense to give Lord Dalhousie permission to act in this matter, according to his own discretion, and the judgment he may form of the exigency of circumstances. In taking leave of the subject for the present week, we are constrained to notice an ugly rumour which has been obtaining circulation in Calcutta, since the return of the *Feroze*, that it was intended only to annex the maritime Coast, and a strip of land around Martaban, so as to leave Moulmein still the Capital of British Burmah. That such a proposal may have been made to Lord Dalhousie, is very probably true, but his Lordship is far too perspicacious and prudent to give it even the most transient approbation. If we annex, we must, at the least, take the whole of Pegu, from Pataungo across to the Salween, though it is not improbable that circumstances may arise to include Ava itself in the British dominions. Be that as it may, the preposterous proposal which has apparently been imported in the *Feroze*, of simply making some small addition to the territory of Moulmein cannot be mentioned but to be scouted.—*Friend of India*, Aug. 12.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES.

It will be seen by the subjoined document that the secession of the Southern Whigs from the decision of the Whig Convention of Baltimore, which we anticipated on Thursday, has actually taken place. This declaration virtually annuls the proceedings of the Convention, for unless the result of the ballot be accepted by the whole party it is worse than useless. On the other hand, Mr. Webster's reception at Boston had been most enthusiastic. Thirty thousand citizens of Massachussetts welcomed him on his approach; and the speech delivered by him clearly indicated his intention to oppose General Scott in the name of the Whig party. So that by a curious coincidence the Freesoilers of Massachusetts and the slave-holding Whigs of the South are both adverse to General Scott. The following is the declaration of the Whig representatives of the South against his nomination:—

"Washington, *July* 3, 1852.

"To prevent all mistakes and misapprehension, we, the undersigned members of Congress, adopt this method of making a joint statement to our constituents respectively, and to all who may take an interest in the subject, that we cannot and will not support General Scott for the Presidency, as he now stands before the American people, for the following among other reasons:—

"'He obstinately refused, up to the time of his nomination, to give any public opinion in favour of that series of measures of the last Congress known as the compromise, the permanent maintenance of which with us is a question of paramount importance. Nor has he, since his nomination, made any declaration of his approval of those measures as a final adjustment of the issues in controversy.

"'It is true the resolutions of the Convention that nominated him are as clear and as explicit upon this question as need be; but General Scott, in his letter of acceptance, which contains all that we have from him on that matter, does not give them the approval of his judgment. This he seems studiously to have avoided. He accepts the nomination, 'with the resolutions annexed'—that is, he takes the nomination *cum onere*, as an individual takes an estate, with whatever encumbrances it may be loaded with. And the only pledge and guarantee he offers for his 'adherence to the principles of the resolutions' are 'the known incidents of a long public life,' &c.

"'Among these 'known incidents' of his life there is not one, so far as we are aware of, in favour of the principles of the compromise. In one, at least, of his public letters he has expressed sentiments inimical to the institutions of 15 States of the Union. Since the passage of the compromise he has suffered his name to be held up before the people of several of the States as a candidate for the Presidency by the open and avowed enemies of those measures. And in the convention that conferred this nomination upon him he permitted himself to be used by the Freesoilers in that body to defeat Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster, because of their advocacy of these measures and their firm adherence to the policy that sustained them.

"'To join such men, and aid them in completing their triumph over and sacrifice of the true and tried friends of the constitution, and the faithful discharge of all its obligations, is what we can never do. The dictates of duty and patriotism sternly forbid it.

"'We consider General Scott as the favourite candidate of the Freesoil wing of the Whig party. That his policy, if he should be elected, would be warped and shaped to conform to their views, and to elevate them to power in the administration of the government, can but be considered as a legitimate and probable result. And, believing, as we do, that the views of that faction of mischievous men are dangerous not only to the just and constitutional rights of the Southern States (which we represent in part), but to the peace and quiet of the whole country, and to the permanent union of the States, we regard it as the highest duty of the well-wishers of the country everywhere whatever else they may do, to at least withhold from him their support. This we intend to do.

"'Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia.
"'Charles James Faulkner, of Virginia.
"'W. Brooke, of Mississippi.
"'Alex. White, of Alabama.
"'James Abercrombie, of Alabama.
"'R. Toombs, of Georgia.
"'James Johnson, of Georgia.'

"For reasons to some extent indicated in speeches and addresses heretofore made by the undersigned, they deem it to be their duty to withhold their support from General Scott as a candidate for the Presidency. If it should seem to be necessary, we will hereafter, in some form, exhibit more fully to our constituents the facts and reasons which have brought us to this determination.

"M. P. Gentry, *Tennessee*.
"C. H. Williams, *Tennessee*."

"Washington, *July* 5, 1852.

"The *pronunciamento* of Messrs. Toombs, Stephens, and others in this morning's *Intelligencer*, I learn, was published prematurely, several other Southern members having intended to affix their names to it. Among them are Messrs. Cabell, of Florida, and Outlaw, of North Carolina, and probably Campbell, of North Carolina, and Marshall, of Kentucky. At any rate, these gentlemen will each address their constituents forthwith on the subject of their position with reference to General Scott's nomination. Mr. Cabell has unequivocally declared the impossibility of his supporting him, and lays great stress upon the repudiation by Greeley and other Whig Abolitionists of the platform of principles."—*London Times*, July 24.

We recollect on our voyage out to China taking much pleasure in studying "Piddington on Cyclones," and we are glad to find he has in a recent work made the subject more familiar. The following vivid sketch of the new theory of Cyclones will be very interesting to our nautical readers;—we shall return to it at a future opportunity.—

PIDDINGTON AND CYCLONES.

The indefatigable Mr. Piddington has recently issued another work on revolving storms, entitled Conversations about Hurricanes for the use of Plain Sailors.[*] In this small volume, containing 109 pages, the whole of this most important science is explained with such tact, and skill, that any seaman can easily master all its principles. The dialogue is carried on in such a sprightly style, as to render it interesting to the general reader, although there is scarcely a superfluous sentence in the book.

The *Dramatis personæ* are,—

Mr. Helmsley senior, an old naval officer.
Captain Wrongham, an old master of a merchantman.
Mr. Severn, a mate of a merchantman who has just obtained a Command.
George Helmsley, nephew to Mr. Helmsly a young mate of a merchantman, just out of his apprenticeship.

Captain Wrongham is one of the old fashioned ship-masters, regarding with suspicion all "new fangled notions" but having too much good sense, to refuse instruction from those of his juniors, who are posted up in professional matters, particularly, when he is reminded that 1300 years after navigation commenced, the compass was a new "gimcrack" and when he is told, that the period is not long passed by, when the reflecting quadrant, mercator's chart, chronometers and barometers, had the same prejudices to encounter from shortsighted seamen which now meet this new science, to which Mr. Piddington applies the "jaw-break" term of cyclonology. The Captain wisely becomes a pupil. Mr. Helmsly senior (who acts as tutor in the dialogues) has explained the distinction between a *Theory* and a *Law*;—Severn catches the idea, and repeats it in his own language "• • • The Theory is the supposition, and the Law is that supposition proved by clear evidence; so that as I understand it, you claim that the Theory of Storms is now a law of storms because of the clear evidence you have of it."

Helmsley Senior.—"Right: That is the meaning of the words 'Law of Storms,' and this Law is, that it is now proved by a vast mass of evidence that in the Hurricanes of Tropical countries, and in a vast number of the gales of countries without the Tropics, the wind instead of blowing in a straight line, as we all used to suppose:"—

Captain Wrongham.—"What! do you mean to say that the wind does *not* always blow in a straight line?"

Helmsly Senior.—"Certainly, Wrongham, and you know it; though you have not paid attention to the fact; as you will see; but wait a little; I will show you the proofs by and by. Instead then of the wind's blowing in a straight line, as we used to suppose, it has now been proved that, first in these cases it blows in circles; or rather in one great whirl more or less circular, and then, that this great whirl of wind is moving forward in certain lines, which are now pretty well known for some parts of the world, and can be calculated for all others by an attentive mariner when the hurricane is coming on; and these lines are called the Tracks."

Mr. Severn.—"So that the hurricane may come down upon a ship like a water-spout, sir?

George Helmslly.—"Or move away from her? or along with her?"

Captain Wrongham.—"Yes, but wind isn't water, youngsters; so they are not the same thing."

Helmsley Senior.—"It is very probable that they arise from the same cause, though; and there is plenty of proof that the water-spout is only the centre of a *wind-spout*."

Mr. Severn.—"Yes I recollect, the first voyage I made, seeing a large water-spout in the middle of a fleet of West Indiamen, and the wind was all round the compass with the ships."

George Helmsley.—"Yes, and Capt. Forrest was telling us the other day, about a water-spout he saw in the Bahamas, which when it reached the shore turned out to be a furious whirlwind, and then, when it got some water again, looked like a water-spout."

Mr. Helmsley.—"Well, then, if you watch a dust-whirlwind on shore, you will see it do exactly what I have described as the Law (that is the rule for) storms, *i. e.* that it whirls round and round, as you may see, and moves onwards."

Captain Wrongham.—"Pooh! That's only in calm weather."

Helmsley Senior.—"In Europe and in cold countries, more generally so, but in hot countries, you may see hundreds and thousands of them moving athwart, and with, and even against a very fresh breeze. You forget that you yourself told me once of a terrible looking water-spout which passed near you when lying to, which was moving partly across the gale."

Captain Wrongham.—"Well, I understand; you *suppose*, the hurricanes to be whirlwinds."

Mr. Helmsley.—"No, we don't *suppose* it at all, now-a-days, it is certainly proved that they are so—• • •"

In this style the whole science and all its rules are unfolded and demonstrated. In the sequel, Capt. *Wrongham* comes out right, by admitting Mr. Helmsley's facts and reasonings, and doubtless becomes a safer man for his passengers, and saving one for his owners. By the way, he forgets himself once, when he uses the phrase,—"devil to pay." Such expressions like profanity are getting out of fashion amongst well bred mariners—but he is a good fellow, and will no doubt improve in his language, as he has done in his seamanship. The "youngsters" also get their heads full of cyclonology.

Redfield, Reid, and Piddington, have all experienced difficulty in procuring information, owing to the unwillingness of some commanders to furnish copies of their log. But for this discreditable conduct on the part of those who should be specially concerned for the advancement of the science, many points, which are obscure, would have been elucidated. Happily, there is a growing disposition amongst seamen to give extracts from them to Mr. Piddington and his collaborators. Concerning those, who refuse we may reasonably say with Captain Wrongham, "well, I suppose they are ashamed of their logs, that is all."

Mr. Piddington has laid seamen and the mercantile community generally, under deep obligations by his laborious investigations and numerous publications. Including the conversations, he has published above fifteen hundred pages, and nearly one hundred charts and diagrams, on the Law of Storms. His larger volume,—The Sailors Horn Book, is not superseded by the present publication,—every navigator ambitious of mastering his profession should possess the latter, although the conversations contain all that is requisite to be known, and is adapted even to the comprehension of the forecastle.

Our author has devoted above thirteen years to this study, with such success, as to have earned a high position amongst the benefactors of mankind, and although his services hitherto, have not been requited, we cannot believe that the Honorable E. I. Company so often the munificent patron of talent, will long suffer a servant of such worth to labor in the cause of science, commerce and humanity, without suitable remuneration. Indeed, the Indian and Home governments should vie with each other, in acknowledging and rewarding one to whom the naval and mercantile interests are so largely indebted.

M.

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[*] Published by Smith, Elder & Co., Cornhill London, and sold by all Nautical and Scientific Booksellers, 1852.

We have very recently received the following beautiful translations from the Chinese and Sanskrit, from the learned and indefatigable Doctor.—

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Translated from the Chinese.

By Dr. Bowring.

To seek relief from doubt in doubt,
From woe in woe, from sin in sin—
Is but to drive a tiger out,
And let a hungrier wolf come in.

Who helps a knave in knavery,
But aids an ape to climb a tree!

On an ape's head a crown you fling!
Say,—will that make the ape a king?

Know you why the lark's sweet lay
Man's divinest nature reaches?
He is up at break of day,
Learning all that nature teaches.

The record of past history brings
Wisdom of sages, saints, and kings;
The more we read those reverend pages,
The more we honour bygone ages!

Whate'er befit,—whate'er befal,
One general law commandeth all;
There's no confusion in the springs
That move all sublunary things.
All harmony is heaven's vast plan—
All discord is the work of man!

Few and simple be your words!
But your actions strong as swords!

We live,—we die,—and what are we
But more robust ephemeræ?

The daffodil's a lovely flower,
The willow is a charming tree;
Yet soon, too soon! the wintry hour
Invests them with mortality.

Water and protect the root!
Heaven will watch the flower and fruit!

There are men who, like the pie,
Build their nest in branches high—
There are men who when 'tis built,
Let some noisy cuckoo fill't.

He who pursues an idle wish
But climbs a tree to catch a fish.

To place in danger's foremost rank
A feeble man,
Is but to use a locust's shank
For your sedan!

So sweet in her is music's power,
Her mouth breathes fragrance like a flower
And the bee passing, as he sips,
Makes honey from her odorous lips.

YAMA AND THE DISCIPLE.

From the Sanskrit. By Dr. Bowring.

Part the First.

To the young inquirer, Yama
Many a precious gift had given,
And he urged him: 'Show me Brahma!
Let me know the Lord of Heaven;
Much thy wisdom hath imparted,
Let me tread not as I trod,
Empty-minded, vacant-hearted—
Show me Brahma!—teach me God!'

"Ask me sons and grandsons—cattle,
Elephants, or horses—gold—
Life prolonged—success in battle—
Every bliss by time unrolled;—
Ask me empire wide extended,
Earth's most beautiful domains;
Nymphs in whom the graces blended
Shall surpass what fancy feigns!

"Of all wonders, ask the rarest;
Of all songs, the sweetest choose!
Of all gems, select the fairest—
Yama nothing shall refuse.
Ask him not with vain persistance
That to see which none can see!
Mysteries of God's existence,
Unapproached Infinity!"

'What is empire?—what is pleasure?—
What is wealth?—all vanities!
Time soon speeds his little measure—
Weary man, exhausted, dies.
'Death conveys all mortals nearer
To the Godhead whom I seek;
O reveal Him!—show Him clearer!
Thou who knowest Brahma!—speak!

'Solve my doubts—my vision brighten!
Other wishes have I none!
With God's light my soul enlighten—
Let me know The Unknown One!'

Still he urged his prayers on Yama,
Pleading, pleading there he stood;
'O! unveil the hidden Brahma!
Show me His Beatitude!'

Part the Second.

"Duty, pleasure, virtue, beauty,
Captivate the heart of man;
Blessings, the reward of duty;
Degradation, pleasure's ban.
Virtue, with its contemplations,
Leading upwards—upwards more;
Beauty, with its fascinations,
Dragging downwards,—lower,—lower!

"Thou, in thy serene reflection,
Seekest the sublimer joys;
Answerest pleasure by rejection,
Honourest duty by thy choice!
Ignorance in vain invites thee,
All its idle dreams are past;
And the knowledge which delights thee
Thy reward shall be at last.

"Ever searching, ever gleaning,
Many a truth thy soul shall hold;
Many a deep mysterious meaning
Shall be gradually unroll'd.
Not by disputatious wrangles
Wilt thou fathom the concealed;
Calm communion disentangles
What the Godhead hath revealed.

"Many are his revelations,
Many a gently-wafted word,
Wandering 'midst the world's temptations
All unnoticed—all unheard!
He who reverently listens,
He who meditating, wakes,
He shall see Heaven's light that glistens,
He shall hear Heaven's voice that speaks

"There's a Godhead in attendance,
Unobserved by ear or eye;
There is a Divine Resplendence,
In the darkness of the sky:
Highest of all heights o'ershading
In unmoved complacency;
Deepest of all depths pervading
In serene felicity.

"Sitting still, through space He travels
Calmly resting, fills all time;
And to the pure heart unravels
E'en His attributes sublime.
Who desires Him shall obtain Him
He who loves Him wins His love
Till God's truth shall teach and train him
For the highest seats above."

—*Fraser's Magazine*, July, 1852.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *John Knox*, from London—Grey Shirtings, 36,947—White Shirtings, 7,178 pieces—Woollens, 4,025—Long Ells, 160 chests—Printed Cottons, 2,100 .... value Drs. ....—Velveteens, 160 pieces, value Drs. 600—Chintzes, 1,070—Dyed Cottons, 1,099 pieces—Velvets, 31 pieces, value Drs. 132—Inferior Woollens, 96 pieces, value Drs. 450—Worsted Stuff, 50 pieces, value Drs. 300—Colored Cottons, 1,100 pieces, value Drs. 2,000—Lead, 597 pigs, mg. 25 tons—Contents unknown, 30 packages—Flannel, 2 bales—Personal Stores.

For Re-exportation—15 cases, 260 pieces Velvets.

Per *Spec*, from Ningpo—Wood, 46 pieces.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *Lady Mary Wood*, for Hongkong—
Treasure,....................Drs. 60,000.
Per *Kitty*, for Amoy—Gypsum, 987 piculs.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Sept. 17,	Crisis,..................	*for* Liverpool.
17,	Earl of Chester,.........	,, Liverpool.
17,	Countess of Seafield,......	,, London.
18,	Lady Mary Wood, str.,....	,, Hongkong
18,	Prince Menshikoff, (Rs.)	,, W.C.of Am
18,	Spec,..................	,, Ningpo.
20,	Ararat,................	,, Sydney.
20,	Nymph,................	,, Hongkong
22,	Viscount Sandon,.......	,, Liverpool
22,	Ann Nelson,...........	,, London.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*.—Sea Witch, Abergeldie, Gitana, and Crystal Palace.

Liverpool.—Sunda, Mencius, Rosamond, Lockett, Champion, Emily, Harriett Humble, Spinning Jenny, Bon Accord, Fanny Chapman, and S. V. Given.

New York.—Panama, Tartar, and Oneida.

Bombay.—Aricænis, Lanrick, and Sir H. Compton.

Singapore.—General Chasse, Jemima Pereira, Mor, and Fattle Oheb.

Hongkong.—Aurora, Daniel Ross, Island Queen, Minna, Mohussar, and Success.

LAW AND AGENCY NOTICE.

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN,

CONTINUES to practice Law in the United States Supreme Court sitting in Washington; to prosecute Claims and settle Accounts against, and to procure Letters Patent for Inventions from the Government of the United States; to collect Bills of Exchange, Debts, Dividends on Stocks, Legacies and Inheritances in any part of the United States, and in the adjacent British Possessions; to make Investments of Funds in the United States and State Stocks, and on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate, and to negociate the purchase and sale of Foreign Loans and Patent-rights, and Public and Private Lands, in any State of the Union; and to attend to any Law or Agency business confided to his care. Reliable information given in reply to inquiries of persons, desirous of emigrating to the United States.

☞ Communications in any of the languages of Europe, addressed to W. G. Snethen, 5 Carrol Place, Capitol Hill, Washington, United States, will meet with prompt attention.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
Established in 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghai, Commanders of Vessels at Woosung and Shanghai, that they have removed their Establishment to the House lately occupied by Messrs. SILLAR, BROTHERS, until their intended new Premises are built.

As the present locality is in the central part of the Town they hope to be honored with the call of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Shanghai, to inspect their large and superior assortment of Goods of which the greater part is quite new.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghai, 26th June, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED
Ex *CHALLENGER.*

THE undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of the Foreign Community to the choice selection of STATIONARY, which has been selected from one of the most celebrated houses in London, and will be disposed of at moderate prices.

ALSO,

An assortment of Fancy Reading BISCUITS, viz.,—Mixed, Queen's, Albert's, PicNic, Ginger, Seed, Lemon, Cinnamon, Arrow-root, Shrewsbury, and Ginger Drop Reading Biscuits—Cracknel small and large Biscuits.—Currant Tunbridge Biscuits.

LIKEWISE,

A large assortment of CANVAS and TWINE; Fine Linen DRILLING, and DUCK for Boat-Sails.

Ex *HOWQUA.*

Superior Gallego and Haxall FLOUR; Soda, Graham's, and Water CRACKERS; Superior BUTTER; Preserved OYSTERS; BLOOM RAISINS; Double Refin'd Loaf SUGAR; and India-Rubber BOOTS.

Also from India,—Pith HATS; Pearl SAGO; FISH-ROES, &c., &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghai, September 3d, 1852.

ON SALE

BY the undersigned—OILMAN'S STORES, SHIP CHANDLERY, &c., &c.

ALSO,

A fine assortment of MUSLINS DE LAINE, Assorted Colors; White Silk LACE; Do. EDGING; White Cotton and Thread LACE; Black LACE; EDGING of all descriptions; Ladies' COLLARS, MITTS, and CHEMISETTES; QUEEN'S BLOND; French Satin RIBBONS; French Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS; a large assortment of French Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES; Ladies' SHAWLS, MUSLIN, and NET DRESSES; Plain NET; Cotton HOSE; Gentlemen's Cotton HOSE, Silk SHIRTS, Merino Do., Pink Cotton ~~Do.~~, Pink Cotton PANTALOONS, and White Cotton Do.; White Muslin Window CURTAINS; and a large variety of SUNDRIES and Fine GOODS too numerous to describe.

LIKEWISE,

A Fine Assortment of LINING suitable for Ladies' Dresses and other purposes.

Also, FANCY CHECKS for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; and an Assortment of Cotton CANVAS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Sep. 20	Oxnard	A. ship	595	Hinkley	Manila		Sundries	Russell and Co.
,, 22	Sea Nymph	A. ship	537	Hale	San Francisco		Ballast	Wetmore and Co.
,, 22	John Knox	B. bark	296	Munroe	London	May 2	General	Smith, Kennedy & Co.
,, 24	Menzies	B. ship	448	Branthwaite	Singapore	Aug. 19	Sundries	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
,, 24	Audax	B. schr	151	Glover	Hongkong	Sep. 10	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 24	Pielades	Du. bq.	424	Perry	Amoy		Sundries	Order.

PASSENGERS—per *Sea Nymph*, Messrs. C. Duben and L. Saurman.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Sep. 17	Prince Menshikoff	R. bark		Lendenbegh	W. C. of Am.	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard & Co.
,, 18	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	650	Jamieson	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	P. & O. Company.
,, 19	Nymph	B. schr	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Treasure	Dent, Beale and Co.
,, 20	Viscount Sandon	B. ship	540	Marsh	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Gibb, Livingston and Co.
,, 20	Ann Nelson	B. bark	404	Nelson	London	Tea, &c.	Dent, Beale & Co.
,, 21	Kitty	B. brig	199	McLean	Amoy	Sundries	Smith, King and Co.
,, *22	Trident	B. bark	323	Lyall	Amoy	Sundries	Gilman, Bowman & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Affghan	681	Sep. 10	B. ship	675	Sharp	Lindsay and Co.		
Ala	234	Sep. 5	A. bark	460	Remmington	Bull, Nye and Co.		
Andalusia	235	Sep. 13	A. ship	771	Willson	Wetmore and Co.	London	
Androklos	3	Aug. 15	D. bark	355	Bruhn	Lindsay and Co.		
Aramingo	227	Aug. 10	A. ship	720	Silvester	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	To-day
Astoria	220	July 27	A. ship	535	Leeland	Smith, King and Co.	New York	
Audax		Sep. 24	B. schr	151	Glover	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hongkong	Imdt.
Berenice	661	Aug. 8	B. bark	332	Cundy	Watson and Co.	Amoy	Early
Channing	231	Aug. 21	A. ship	535	Johnson	Smith, King and Co.	New York	Early
Clarissa	676	Aug. 29	B. bark	323	Ritchie	Smith, King and Co.	Amoy & Sing.	To-day
Countess of Derby	675	Aug. 28	B. bark	328	Starcich	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Dewan	655	June 22	B. schr	118	Turnbull	Order.	At Woosung	
Frances Barclay	664	Aug. 15	B. bark	240	Connibeer	Hargreaves and Co.	Australia	To-day
George E. Webster	233	Sep. 5	A. bark	354	Girdler	Augustine Heard & Co.	Boston	
Glenlyon		Aug. 21	B. bark	348	Robinson	P. & D.N. Camajee & Co.	At Woosung	
Huntingdon	217	July 14	A. bark	385	Jones	Wetmore and Co.	New York	Early
John Bartlett	657	July 11	B. bark	385	Perkins	Order.		
John Knox	683	Sep. 22	B. bark	296	Munroe	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	Early
La Felice	677	Aug. 31	B. bark	194	Shaw	Watson and Co.	Amoy	Early
Lantao	229	Aug. 19	A. ship	495	Bradburry	Russell and Co.		
Mahomet Ali	680	Aug. 28	B. bark	351	Gallilee	Watson and Co.	London	To-day
Menzies		Sep. 24	B. ship	448	Branthwaite	Gilman, Bowman & Co.		
Neptuno	8	Aug. 1	Sp. brig	200	Cucullo	Russell and Co.	Manila	In Dec.
Nestorian	230	Aug. 21	A. ship	697	Blish	Smith, King and Co.	New York	
Oxnard	236	Sep. 22	A. ship	565	Hinkley	Russell and Co.		
Palmetto	232	Aug. 27	A. bark	282	Potter	Russell and Co.		
Panic	672	Aug. 21	B. ship	449	Howard	Shaw, Bland and Co.		
Pielades		Sep. 24	Du. bq.	424	Perry	Order.		
Reindeer		Aug. 27	Hw. sch	161	Morrison	Order.		
San Benito	9	Aug. 21	Sp. brig	125	Domingues	Russell and Co.	Manila	In Dec.
Seaman's Bride	225	Aug. 10	A. ship	600	Myrick	Wetmore and Co.	New York	Early
Sea Nymph	237	Sep. 22	A. ship	537	Hale	Wetmore and Co.	New York	Early
Sisters	671	Aug. 21	B. brig	172	Godsball	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	Singapore	3 weeks.
[illegible]	218	July 24	A. ship	549	Caye	Russell & Co.	New York	Soon
Time	678	Sep. 10	B. schr	133	Chape	Thomas Lacy.	At Woosung	
Velocity		Aug. 23	Sis. bq.		Morrison	Order.		
Whampoa	641	June 11	B. bark	376	Geale	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
William the IV			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk
William Stewart	668	Aug. 21	B. ship	576	Jamieson	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	
Wisconsin	226	Aug. 10	A. ship	942	Scott	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	Imdt.
Witchcraft	225	Aug. 13	A. ship	1310	Rogers	Wetmore and Co.	New York	To-day

RECEIVING-SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Bride	B. brig	179	Doble	Cowasjee Pallanjee & Co.
Clown	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	F. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone.....................	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masden	B. bark	236	Dunn	Cassombhoy Nathabhoy & Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Science.......................	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. Irons,
William Hughes	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed and Colred. Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Camlets *Pieces*
Sea Witch, ...	London	336	May 6	2,251,750	....	482	1,200	....
Mencius, ...	Liverpool	509	,, 6	3,741,548	83,800	1,463	....	....
Abergeldie, ...	London	600	,, 9	2,530,200	106,904	1,660	1,000	....
Gitana, ...	London	317	,, 29	1,971,960	187,390	90	1,700	....
Rosamond, ...	Liverpool	365	June 2	2,704,080	182,540	1,492	....	....
Lockett, ...	Liverpool	376	,, 3	4,409,197	61,535	1,464	....	....
Crystal Palace, ...	London	494	,, 23	1,496,864	219,044	2,500	4,200	....
Emily, ...	Liverpool	258	July 9	1,598,699	118,364	1,391	....	....
Harriet Humble, ...	Liverpool	486	,, 17	4,798,420	20,000	1,978	....	....

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 23rd September, 1852.

The Rain which had descended during the previous week in considerable quantity ceased to fall after the 17th in anything but very trifling showers: the weather of the past week may therefore be described as fine. A considerable impression has been made on the altitude of the thermometrical column as will be observed by an inspection of the table, although it has not descended as low as the average of three years. The Cotton continues to ripen rapidly and is being picked by the peasants. The Paddy is also approaching maturity but as yet we have not observed any cut down, as was the case in the corresponding week of last year.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

September		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1851	1852	Mean of 3 years
17	F.	30.04	30.04	29.89	72.0	71.0	N.W. to N.N.W.	N.E.	0.45	0.21
18	S.	30.18	30.03	30.05	75.5	72.0	N.N.W.	S.S.E. to N.W.	0.16	0.52
19	S.	30.15	30.04	30.05	75.5	[illegible]	N. to N.N.W.	N.W.	0.00	1.46
20	M.	30.22	30.04	30.10	74.0	[illegible]	N.E. to N.N.E.	N.	0.00	2.11
21	Tu.	30.18	30.08	30.03	77.0	71.5	N. to N.E.	N.E.	0.00	0.81
22	W.	30.03	30.04	29.87	72.0	72.5	N.N.W.	N.N.E.	0.00	0.10
23	Th.	30.09	30.10	29.95	70.5	72.5	N.N.W.	N.E.	0.00	0.03
Shanghae, 24th September, 1852.				Mean	73.7	71.5		Total	0.61	4.26

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,
FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1852.

Destination	No. of Vessels	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Bales*
Great Britain, ...	67													31,225,000	20,311
United States, ...	34	3,100,000			500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,603,000	1,000,000	7,400,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	211
Australia, ...	17													4,000,000	
Continent, ...	3													1,500,000	
San Francisco, ...	—													150,000	
Coastwise, ...	—													2,000,000	
Halifax; Nova Scotia, ...	2													800,000	
....														57,675,000	20,611

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1848-49,.........	33,677,570	......	1,371,557	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,211
Year 1849-50,.........	39,352,200	......	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	....	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	....	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,131
Year 1850-51,.........	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	365,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,315
Year 1851-52,*																		
Year 1851-52, Increase,																		
Decrease,																		

* Not yet ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	Grand Total	*Silk Bales*	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Nankeens*	*Wool Bales*
July 26	Hannibal, ...	576	London......													465,342	1,204			
,, 27	Challenger, ...	698	London......													628,500	1,000			
,, 29	Nightingale, ...	1063	London......													382,161	2,573			
Aug. 2	John Bertram, ...	1080	London......													474,490	3,451			
,, 3	Duchess of Lancaster,	463	Liverpool													393,910	214			
,, 10	Equator, ...	235	London......													259,598				
,, 12	Cambalu, ...	536	Liverpool													585,696	108	3 cases		
,, 23	Helen Lindsay, ...	544	London......													465,996	841			
,, 23	Eclipse, ...	1222	London......														610			
,, 27	Niagara, ...	336	London......													291,737	139			
,, 31	Maranon, ...	368	London......													567,480				
Sept. 2	Menam, ...	461	London......													320,000	679			
,, 8	John Bunyan, ...	466	London......													505,000	1,114			
,, 11	Prince Charlie, ...	443	London......													370,000	660			
,, 13	Crisis, ...	426	Liverpool													464,000				
,, 13	Earl of Chester, ...	517	London......													474,792				
,, 13	Countess of Seafield,	450	London......													510,000	63			
,, 20	Viscount Sandon, ...	540	Liverpool													518,000	44			11
,, 21	Ann Nelson, ...	404	London......													322,230	1,090			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou and Souchong*	*Oolong*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	Total Pounds.	Silks, Pieces	*Raw Silk, Cases*	*Raw Silk, Piculs*	*Silk Piece Goods Pcs.*
Aug. 28	Candace, ...	398	New York	....				20,600	41,000	13,200	260,700	27,900	49,200	413,000	413,000				200
,, 30	Oriental, ...	1003	New York	27,700			27,700	97,800	60,000	34,000	525,800	65,900	91,200	874,700	902,400			56	15,610
Sept. 2	Ariel, ...	598	New York	20,500			20,500	53,400	36,400	37,900	405,400	39,100	33,300	605,500	626,000			8	2,850
,, 6	Mechanics' Own, ...	540	New York	51,800			51,800	42,000	21,100	35,600	287,500	49,800	44,900	481,100	532,900				
,, 6	Snow Squall, ...	742	New York	....				42,000	39,300	40,100	361,700	27,200	41,200	551,500	551,500			20	425
,, 13	Houqua, ...	582	New York	22,200			22,200	22,700	23,200	50,800	298,400	26,400	29,000	450,500	472,700				
......	....			122,200			122,200	278,500	221,000	211,600	2,139,500	236,300	288,800	3,376,300	3,498,500			84	19,035

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO COASTWISE,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	Grand Total	*Silk Bales*	*Silk Piece Goods.*
July 18	Lady Mary Wood, ...	650	Hongkong, ..														672	14 cases
Aug. 19	Audax, ...	150	Hongkong, ..														22	
Sep. 13	Time, ...	94	Woosung													63,264		
,, 17	Spec, ...	105	Woosung													20,461		
,, 11	Lady Mary Wood, ...	650	Hongkong, ..														252	15 cases

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Nankeens*
July 27	Mohawk, ...	442	Sydney *via* Manila, ...													88,200			
,, 13	Ararat, ...	299	Sydney													253,020			

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